

## REVEALS FAKE TO ASSIST TAFT AT PRIMARIES

Samuel Aronowitz Tells Senators How Roosevelt Was Betrayed.

(Continued from First Page.)

Pennsylvania for the Republican national committee in 1904 and 1908 and gave \$15,000 to the Taft pre-convention campaign in 1912. In 1904 he collected \$15,735, and in 1908 he collected \$101,057. Mr. Stotesbury told the committee that Mr. Bliss in the fall of 1904 told him the national committee would have to have some money for the New York State campaign. Mr. Stotesbury said that Mr. Bliss told him that Harriman would raise \$50,000 more, provided Bliss could raise \$15,000.

Mr. Stotesbury's evidence tended to confirm what Mr. Roosevelt always has alleged, that the money was for the New York State campaign, and not for national use.

Some of the contributions. Among the 1904 contributions to Stotesbury were: Henry Dietrich & Sons, \$2,500; Ambassador Chalmers Tower, \$7,500; Drexel & Co., \$5,000; American Bank Note Company, \$1,000; Bethlehem Steel Company, \$5,000; Joseph A. Bromley & Sons, \$5,000; Cambridge Steel Company, \$5,000; United States Steel Corporation, \$12,750; William Cramp & Sons, \$1,000; Thomas Doan, \$10,000; G. W. Elkins, \$5,000; Robert H. Foderer, \$2,500; Charles O. Kruger, \$25,000; Midvale Steel Company, \$5,000; Edwin McCoy, \$5,000; Philadelphia Electric Company, \$1,500; and the Sequoia Silk Company, \$2,500. The aggregate contributions of the Steel interests were \$35,550.

Among the 1908 contributions to Stotesbury were: Drexel & Co., \$5,000; Stotesbury, \$5,000; John Bromley & Sons, \$5,000; Joseph Bromley & Sons, \$5,000; Dietrich & Sons, \$5,000; and Jacob Dolson, \$2,000. The rest was in small contributions. There were several anonymous contributions of \$1,000, but few by corporations and none by the Steel interests.

Anonowits was called after Stotesbury. He said he was asked to be "captain" of S. S. Koenig in "drop the Roosevelt fight" during the New York primaries.

That Taft watchers at the poles masqueraded as Roosevelt partisans was asserted by the witness. He said Koenig secured a box of Roosevelt badges and buttons from him and plastered them on Taft men. In that district, the witness declared, Roosevelt got 71 votes and Taft about 900 more.

Anonowits admitted getting \$600 from William Halpin, Roosevelt leader, but denied an alleged instigation of Ogden Mills that it was used corruptly.

It was spent for captains and watchers, said Anonowits, "and drinks and cigars and other election day expenses."

Edwards Next Witness. Edwards was the next witness. He said in 1908 he gave \$1,000 to the nomination campaign fund for the Roosevelt candidate in his district. In 1912 he gave "a couple of thousand dollars to the Roosevelt cause—being a candidate for national committee."

The State committee called 255 district and county mass conventions, an utterly unprecedented thing. This was done by sending men on horseback, to ride the counties and warn the friends of Roosevelt. This was what cost money. When all was over Roosevelt had swept every Congressional district and elected a solid delegation to Congress. Edwards was elected national committee man, and declared that he and his people think he still is, though he has been theoretically removed by the Taft national committee.

"The State today is 9 to 1 for Roosevelt," said Edwards. "I don't think we have a law for reporting the funds; the treasurer of our committee could give you details. I gave about \$2,000, because I am accustomed to chipping in for public causes. I believe in it."

"I felt liberal and took a Pullman train, and took the delegation to Chicago, with some of my friends, and entertained them as my guests."

All for Roosevelt. "We were all for Roosevelt, and they were all for me. I suppose it may have cost me about \$2,000."

"I consider myself still a member of the national committee. The predatory bunch at New York has no right to."

"You're a member of the Republican party?"

"Yes, a regular Republican."

"Then you're not a member of the Progressive party?" suggested Senator Oliver.

"Oh, yes, I am. Like the people of California, I am a regular Republican and the regular Republican and the predatory outfit at Chicago couldn't steal the name of the Republican party away from the Republicans of West Virginia."

Colin H. Livingston, of Washington, former secretary to Senator Elkins, was sworn. He said nothing of the campaign funds of 1904. As to 1908 he said he was equally innocent, and likewise as to the pre-convention campaign of 1912. A short time later he was called, and presented a pre-arranged statement of receipts and disbursements of his office, and a copy of the list as filed by the national committee at Albany.

Receipts and expenditures at the

Western office were given: Receipts, \$68,520. Of that none at all came from the Steel headquarters. It was the first time, he added, that the Western office had financed itself without drawing heavily on New York.

Receipts by States were also tabulated, the table showing a duplicate of that filed by the national committee at Albany. The total of the campaign, he said, Charles P. Taft subscribed \$40,000 to him personally. During the campaign he said, he received in all \$100,000 from C. P. Taft, and of this returned \$60,000 to Mr. Taft after the election.

Mr. Upham said he gave \$2,500 in 1912 to the Taft Club of Chicago for the nomination fight. Beyond that he knew nothing. He said, he had heard of perhaps \$50,000 raised by members of that club. The campaign in Illinois for the 1912 nomination of Taft was in charge of Col. Frank L. Smith.

Smith Tells of Fight. Mr. Smith was the next witness, and told about the Illinois fight for Taft in 1912. Mr. Smith carries the championship belt as the worst beaten manager of the year, for Roosevelt carried the primary by about 100,000. He said he got \$30,000 from the Taft Club of Illinois, and \$10,000 from the McKinley headquarters; and he refused some contributions offered by Federal employees. The committee seemed much shocked at this latter confession, which, in the light of other stories it has heard, seemed a place for Mr. Smith in a sad amateurish class.

Asked if he knew of any money being spent for Taft by State and local candidates who were for Taft? This made a smile circumnavigate the room, and so did Mr. Smith's laconic answer. He said he "didn't know" any candidates who were for Taft. This made a smile circumnavigate the room, and so did Mr. Smith's laconic answer. He said he "didn't know" any candidates who were for Taft.

Asked of Manufacturers. F. C. Schwedman, of Springfield, Ill., was asked about the National Association of Manufacturers. Schwedman is a manufacturer, and vice president of the association for Illinois. He was secretary to J. B. Van Cleave when that gentleman was president of the association—the period including the 1908 campaign. He said he knew nothing of campaign contributions through the association, but knew that most of the members, as individuals, favored Taft.

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given of the cost of making the Roosevelt contest in the South, despite that these cost very little and were included in the statement made by the general Roosevelt committee. Then he jumped to the preposterous announcement that \$200,000 was spent in Ohio alone.

Nothing But Hearsay. For this he had no figures or proof whatever. He was satisfied to say that as an expert in the matter of spending money in politics he knew enough to "judge" expenses, and he judged them to be, in that State, \$200,000. He alleged that \$200,000 was spent in Ohio alone.

Of such stuff and unsupported allegation was made up the "proof" of the charges that the Roosevelt committee was spending money in Ohio and elsewhere. The fact that the "interests," as they are universally known and identified, are all behind either Taft or Wilson, and that they are notoriously and openly opposing Roosevelt with every ounce of their energy, was quite immaterial to the enthusiastic Hillier.

As to the Harvester trust story, which had nothing to do with the issue and the charges, the youthful chairman dismissed the relations of Mr. Perkins to its formation and management, told about its dividends, its increase in value, and mentioned that Dan Hanna had not included as an item in the cost of the Ohio campaign the purchase of a newspaper by himself.

Pays Dearly For His Obedience To Orders. Capt. Charles N. Morse, of the Army Medical Corps, quartermaster at the Army General Hospital, San Francisco, is out of pocket just \$124.50, because he obeyed orders from the Secretary of War and paid San Francisco \$124.50 for the installation of a pair of scales in the hospital.

Captain Morse's predecessor as quartermaster made a verbal contract with the scales company for the installation of the scales for \$44.50. Captain Morse never questioned this verbal contract, and the scales were installed. The contractor made claim for \$224.50, and the Secretary of War authorized the payment of this sum.

For the War Department disallowed it, and Captain Morse appealed to the Comptroller of the Treasury, pleading that he had to obey orders from his superior and make the payment, and he should be relieved from responsibility therefore. The Comptroller, however, held otherwise. In his opinion every disbursing officer of the Government is directly and personally responsible for his disbursements, and an order from his superior to make disbursement should not be carried out if it contravenes the law. The excess payment is in the opinion of the Comptroller excessive.

Secretary of Interior Arrives at Seattle. Secretary of the Interior Fisher arrived at Seattle, Wash., this morning from Honolulu, Hawaii, after an inspecting tour in the Hawaiian Islands.

From Seattle the Secretary will go direct to the Yosemite National Park to attend the conference of national park superintendents to be held in the Yosemite commencing Monday. In addition to Secretary Fisher, the Interior Department will be represented by Clement A. Ucker, chief clerk, and Frank Bond, clerk of the Land Office.

Detached Army Officers Will Return To Posts. Army officers now at the War Department absent from command are figuring today just how much time they will have before being compelled, under the terms of the "detached service" ordinance, to return to their posts. Advocate General Crowder, to return to their various posts. About 600 officers are affected, and of these fully a fourth are now stationed at the War Department. Some of the officers will return at once.

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## IDENTIFIES LEWIS AS ONE WHO KILLED HERMAN ROSENTHAL

Confessions Are Now Expected of Gunmen By District Attorney Whitman.

(Continued from First Page.)

night following the testimony of Krause. It will be the contention of the defense that the East Side gunmen did not kill Rosenthal, but Krause has practically shattered this defense.

The jurors were brought to the court from the Murray Hill Hotel in taxicabs under guard, as they have been every moment since their selection to decide Krause's fate.

Jurors Under Guard. The jurors have most luxurious quarters at their hotel, where nineteen rooms are given over to the men's use. But at no time are they left to themselves. Even the waiters who served them in the hotel dining room are watched in order that nothing may be surreptitiously slipped to them about the trial.

The baseball fans among the jurors received a shock when they went in for breakfast today. One of them went to the news stand to buy a newspaper, but he was gently but finally told he could not read any of the papers until everything concerning the trial was clipped out. The news of yesterday's game was given them in detail after the other matter relative to the Becker trial had been carefully clipped. Two other eye-witnesses were also in court.

They are Jacob Luban, of Brooklyn, N. J., and were brought here on parole yesterday. At least one is said to have been an eye-witness of the murder of Rosenthal. They were arrested in August on a charge of engaging in the chess business. It is said that the Lubans claim they were in a "frame-up" by friends of Becker to prevent their testimony from reaching the jury.

Identifies Gunmen. Louis Krause, a Hungarian waiter, was the star witness yesterday afternoon. He was called by the State as an eye-

witness of the murder, and identified in the court room "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louis," and "Whitely Lewis" as the actual slayers of the gambler. As to "Dago Frank," the fourth of the gunmen indicted for the murder, Krause was not certain, but he positively identified Jack Sullivan, one of Becker's alleged tools, as the man who bent over Rosenthal's dead body as it lay on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Metropolitan.

Krause's identification of the three gunmen made a dramatic scene in the court room. The waiter was called after two policemen and the coroner's physician had established the fact of the gambler's death. He told of having been attracted in Forty-third street about 1 o'clock on the morning of July 18, the day of the murder, by "several groups of men standing in the street." In one group, he said, he saw "Lefty" Weeber, and in another the three gunmen, who were standing near a touring car.

"I saw a man come out of the Metropolitan and give a signal," said the witness. "He raised his hand. Another man came out of the hotel right after this one, and then four men crossed the street from the hotel. At least three of them had revolvers and fired."

"While Rosenthal was lying on the sidewalk I saw Jack Sullivan bend over him. Sullivan looked up and smiled at the other men."

The four gunmen and Sullivan were then brought into court. Krause, who later testified that he has received letters threatening his life, and who ever since his testimony before the grand jury has been guarded by a detective, was over to the bar where the prisoners were lined up.

"That is 'Lefty Louis,'" said Krause, touching the gunman on the shoulder. Successively, he identified the other prisoners, with the exception of "Dago Frank," and met their angry glares without flinching.

Saw Signal Given. Then Mr. McIntyre began his cross-examination. That it was his purpose to try to discredit the identification of the gunmen soon became evident, and this caused a stir. It has been generally supposed Becker's attorney would make no effort to defend the men charged with the actual slaying.

"Do you remember, during the cross-examination, that you did not identify Rosenthal as the man who did the murder?" asked McIntyre.

"I did not."

"You say you saw three men who thought did the shooting?"

"No, three men who did the shooting," corrected the witness.

"Why did you say you saw three men in the group near the touring car?" thundered the lawyer, "don't you know that you are committing deliberate perjury?"

"I do not," rejoined the waiter. "That the State would be allowed wide scope in introducing evidence bearing upon guilt in the police department was indicated when Justice Goff overruled an objection to references by the dis-

trict attorney in his address to the jury of the alleged gambling house partnership between Becker and Rosenthal.

"It is perfectly evident that the State's case depends upon circumstantial evidence," remarked Justice Goff, "and the field for proving conspiracy must be wide. I will allow all evidence tending to show a motive."

Two Mysterious Witnesses. Two mysterious new witnesses for the prosecution were brought to the district attorney's office, handcuffed, late yesterday. They are Jacob and Morris Luban, brothers, who have been under arrest in Newark, N. J., for alleged connection with a band of swindlers.

While Mr. Whitman would not disclose what he expects to prove by the two men, it was reported that they had been eyewitnesses to the killing of Rosenthal, and would be called on to identify the slayers. Mr. Whitman, upon the arrival of the men, sent for "Jack" Rose, one of his important witnesses, who remained in the prosecutor's office for half an hour.

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Used Automobile Without Owner's Consent. For taking an automobile from a garage without the consent of the owner of the vehicle and "joy riding" in it until an early hour this morning, Along Logan, colored, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and serve ninety days in the workhouse, and, in addition, to serve another term of the same period in default of the payment of the fine. Logan had meted out to him the same punishment that has been the fate of all persons convicted of like offenses.

G. R. Cowie, proprietor of an automobile concern in New York avenue northwest, and Cleveland Campbell, who is associated as a salesman with Mr. Cowie, appeared as complaining witnesses against the man. Both testified that the machine had been left in charge of the Cowie concern, and that Logan took the vehicle and kept it out on a "joy ride" until 5 o'clock this morning.

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